USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Allergy. U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 11, 1958, 51505.

Author : Petrov, R. V., Ipina, L. I.
Inst : Not given.
Title : On the Mechanism of the Allergenic Action of Antibiotics.

Orig Pub: Antibiotiki, 1957, 2, No 4, 3-7.

Abstract: Under the effect of antibiotics (4-5 injections of 5000 units of streptomycin and 2000 units of penicillin) antigens appeared in the tissues of mice. (Apparently protein and antibiotic complexes). It is possible with these antigens to sensitize guinea pigs to antibiotics. (Test in an isolated intestinal loop.)

Card 1/1

IPLEVICH, A.A.

(From material received by the editor on Diseases of Swine)

11. Extract: "Twitch for Restraining Hogs" by Veterinarian A.A. IPLEVICH (imeni Il'yich State Farm, Penza Oblast, Teleginskiy Rayon). The twitch consists of a wooden pole 65-75 centimeters long and 60-70 millimeters thick and a loop of twisted leather strap 18-20 centimeters in diameter. The loop is securely fastened to one end of the pole. To the other end a second loop is attached so the restraining sanitation worker can get a firmer grip on the pole. For large and mean hogs the length of the pole is doubled.

12. Extract: The same type of twist is recommended by Veterinary Technician F.L. Yepifantsev (Dormidontovskiy Zooveterinary Center, Vyazemskiy Rayon, Khabarovsk Kray) (Veterinariya, No. 9, 1952)

SO: [redacted] Report U-5638; 10 March 1954; p. 18; [redacted] de g

IPOLITOVA, L.

USSR/ Agriculture - Exhibitions

Card 1/1 Pub. 123 - 6/17

Authors : Ipolitova, L., Chief, "Latvian SSR" pavilion

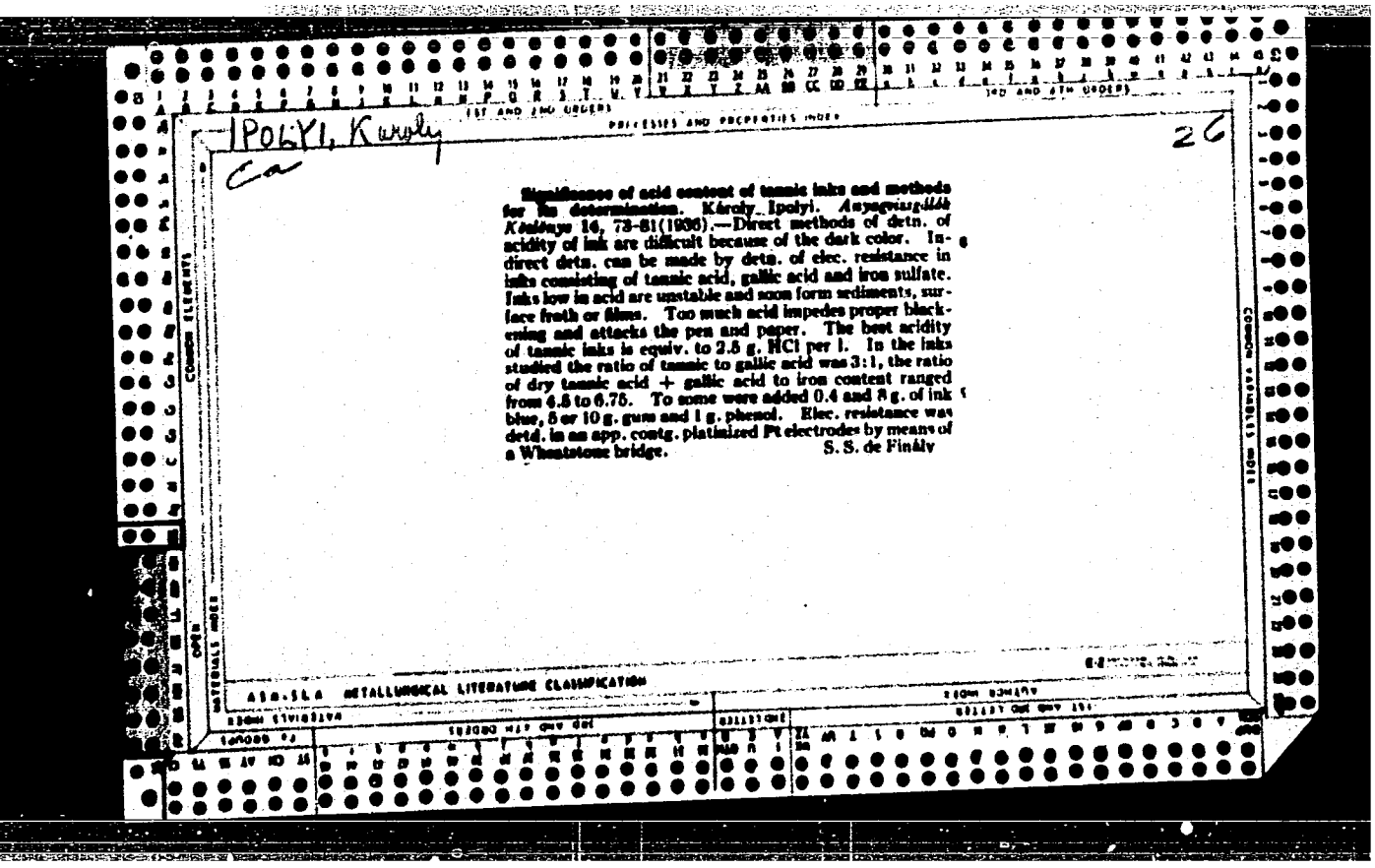
Title : The "Science" stall at the "Latvian SSR" pavilion

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR, 11, 44-53, Nov 1954

Abstract : The accomplishments of various agricultural scientists were displayed at the subject pavilion during the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition. Tables.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....



POLYI, Karoly

Ca

26

Significance of acid content of tannic inks and methods for its determination. Károly Ipolyi. *Anyagvizsgálók Közlönye* 16, 73-81(1936).—Direct methods of detn. of acidity of ink are difficult because of the dark color. Indirect detns. can be made by detn. of elec. resistance in inks consisting of tannic acid, gallic acid and iron sulfate. Inks low in acid are unstable and soon form sediments, surface froth or films. Too much acid impedes proper blackening and attacks the pen and paper. The best acidity of tannic inks is equiv. to 2.5 g. HCl per l. In the inks studied the ratio of tannic to gallic acid was 3:1, the ratio of dry tannic acid + gallic acid to iron content ranged from 4.5 to 6.75. To some were added 0.4 and 8 g. of ink blue, 5 or 10 g. gum and 1 g. phenol. Elec. resistance was detd. in an app. contg. platinized Pt electrodes by means of a Wheatstone bridge. S. S. de Finály

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IPOLYI, K.

6095* "Cotopa", a High-Quality Insulating Thread for Low-Voltage Electrical Technology. A cotopa, a gyengeáramú elektrotechnika minőségi szigetelő fonala. (Hungarian.) Károly Ipolyi. *Közlekedéstudományi Szemle*, v. 4, no. 5, May 1954, p. 190-193.

Properties and manufacture of cotton soaked in acetic acid until the [illegible] corresponds to that of cellulose monoacetate. Graphs, table.

8/16/55

IPOLYI, K.

IPOLYI, K. Use of bitumen in the electric industry. p. 381.

Vol. 10, No. 12, Dec. 1955.
MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

IPOLYI, K.

Right way of armoring cables. p. 278. Vol 48, no. 9, Sept. 1955. ELEKTROTECHNIKA. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

IPOLYI, K.

Domestic manufacture of cable silk. P. 136 MAGYAR TEXTILECHNIKA Budapest No. 4, Apr. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

IPOLYI, K.

Supervision for corrosion conditions of armored cables of the Hungarian cable network. p. 21 MAYGAR HIRADASTECHNIKA. (Hiradastechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol 7, no. 1, Feb 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, VOL 5, no.7, July 1956.

IPOLYI, K.

Aging PVC and testing it. (To be contd.) p. 54.
MAYGAR HIRADASTECHNIKA. (Hiradastechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.
Vol 7, no. 1, Feb 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

IPOLYI, K.

Aging PVC and testing it; also, remarks by D. Banki and others, p. 72, MAGYAR HIRADASTECHNIKA, (Hiradastechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Vol. 7, No. 3, June 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

IPOLYI, K

PVC*SHEATHED CABLES WITH HYROSCOPIC INSULATION

p 342 (MAGYAR HIRADASTECHNIKA) BUDAPEST, HUNGARY VOL. 8 NO 1/2 JUNE 1957

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACESSIONS (AEEI) VOL. 6 NO 11 NOVEMBER 1957

IPOLYI, K.

Investigation of the cold-flowing of bitumen used for the protection of armored cables.

p. 88. (Magyar Hiradastechnika. Vol. 8, no. 3, Sept. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

Distr: 4E2c(j)

621.315.616

5174. THE SUITABILITY OF P.V.C. FOR TROPICAL APPLICATIONS. K.Ipolyi. Elektrotechnika, Vol. 51, No. 1-2, 48-56 (1958). In Hungarian.

Discusses ageing tests with p.v.c. under normal conditions in open air or under artificial conditions in a weathering chamber. The criteria of suitability of application under tropical conditions are discussed.

L.Csuros

IPOLYI, Karoly, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Experiments for the applicability of plastic telecommunication cables. Magy hir techn 12 no.1:21-29 F '61.

1. Hiradastechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet tagja; Posta Kiserleti Intezet.

IPOLYI, Karoly, dr.

Measurement of the dielectric constant and loss factor of polyethylene by means of the liquid displacement process. Magy hir techn 12 no.5: 204-205 O '61.

S/106/62/000/008/008/009
A055/A101

AUTHOR: Ipolyi, K. (Budapest)

TITLE: On the article of A.R. Myagkova and I.N. Putilova "On the influence of phenols on the corrosion of the lead sheath of cables"

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 8, 1962, 69 - 70

TEXT: 1) In their article (Elektrosvyaz', no. 8, 1958), Myagkova and Putilova examined the corroding effect of three kinds of phenol upon lead. They compared the obtained results with the corroding effect (on lead) of distilled water, and reached the conclusion that a 1% solution of phenol in distilled water inhibits the corroding action of distilled water upon lead. They asserted, therefore, that phenol behaves as an inhibitor. According to K. Ipolyi (author of the present article), the examination of the corroding or inhibiting action of phenols must be carried out in aqueous media whose composition and salt content correspond to those of soil water. No inhibiting action is observed in examining the corroding effect of phenols on lead in water from a water-main, i.e., in water containing bicarbonates. This water causes practically no corrosion of

Card 1/3

On the article of ....

S/106/62/000/008/008/009
A055/A101

lead, but corrosion takes place in this same water to which phenol has been added. The assertion of Myagkova and Putilova is, therefore, unacceptable. K. Ipolyi explains how, according to him, they have reached their erroneous conclusion. 2) According to Myagkova and Putilova, the inhibiting effect of phenol on lead corrosion ceases to manifest itself in a medium containing carbonic acid with pH 3.25 - 4.40. No protective oxide film can be formed on the lead surface in a medium containing carbonic acid, since the lead oxide is immediately dissolved by the acid. Therefore, lead is corroded, under these conditions, in the absence of phenols also. Phenol increases in a certain measure the corroding action of the carbonic acid. 3) Myagkova and Putilova examined the corroding effect of phenols dissolved in hydrocarbons in the presence of oil acid. They found that a stronger corroding effect takes place in the case of t he combined action of phenol and oil acid, than in the case of either phenol or oil acid alone. They concluded that phenols behave aggressively in a hydrocarbon medium, especially if this medium contains also carbonic acid. Lead is also strongly corroded in a hydrocarbon solution of phenol in the absence of carbonic acid. The corrosion effect manifests itself with a particular intensity when the hydrocarbon does not contain any compound with a high boiling point. In the de-

Card 2/3

On the article of ....

S/106/62/000/008/008/009
A055/A101

scribed analysis, it would have been more adequate to use, for instance, benzoic acid. The Soviet-bloc (Hungarian) personality mentioned in the article is: Barna.

Card 3/3

IPOLYI, Karoly

Plasticized polyvinyl chloride and its resistance to weather.
Magy kem lap 18 no.7:303-312 Jl '63.

1. Posta Kiserleti Intezet.

IPOLYI, Karoly

Aging and stablization of polyethylene used in the cable industry. Magy kem lap 19 no. 1: 15-24 Ja '64.

1. Posta Kiserleti Intezet.

L 3666-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017841 UR/0286/65/000/011/0078/0078
678.763.043

AUTHOR: Terent'yev, A. P.; Yermolayev, A. V.; Rukhadze, Ye. G.; Ipozemtseva, A. V.; Bobrova, N. I.; Malaya, Z. I.; Lobova, A. N.

TITLE: Vulcanization process for fluorocarbon elastomers. Class 39, No. 171567

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 78

TOPIC TAGS: fluorocarbon elastomer, vulcanization, vulcanizing agent

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for vulcanizing agents for fluorocarbon elastomers. To improve the physical and mechanical properties of the vulcanizates and to simplify the vulcanization process, the vulcanizing agents used are cobalt N, N'-ethylenebis(salicylidenimine) and/or titanium salicylidinimine. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Apr62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4047

Card 1/1

L 8612-66 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
ACC NR: AR5014371 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/005/B082/B082

41
40
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 5B572

AUTHOR: Ipp, L. S.

TITLE: Calculating pattern for processing matrix models on digital computers

CITED SOURCE: Tr. po vopr. primeneniya elektron. vychisl. mashin v nar. kh-ve. Gor'kiy, 1964, 58-63

TOPIC TAGS: industrial automation, digital computer

TRANSLATION: The handicaps to the adoption of mathematical methods and computer techniques in economic calculations are discussed. Principal characteristics of a matrix-type of industrial-and-financial plan whose mathematical model is describable by a set of inter-industry-balance equations

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.343:338.98

2

L 8612-66
ACC NR: AR5014371

are listed. A program for a BESM-2 digital computer developed in the Laboratory of Economic-Mathematical Methods, AN SSSR, is described; the summing up of models and variant matrices is programed. An improved program variant, its block diagram, and — in more detail — a method of encoding the product and service nomenclature are described. Carrying out of the program is examined on an example of summing up the models of individual plants into an industry-branch matrix. It is noted that an experimental verification corroborated the possibility of using the above program as part of a general program intended for simulating the problem of anticipated planning. Bib. 1.

SUB CODE: 09, 13

Card 2/2 jrn

IPPA, M. (Minsk)

Specialization of industry at a higher level. Vop.ekon. no.1:124-127 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(White Russia--Industrial organization)

MALININ, Sergey Nikolayevich; IPPA, Maksim Moiseyevich; KUZNETSOV, P.V., red.; POMOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

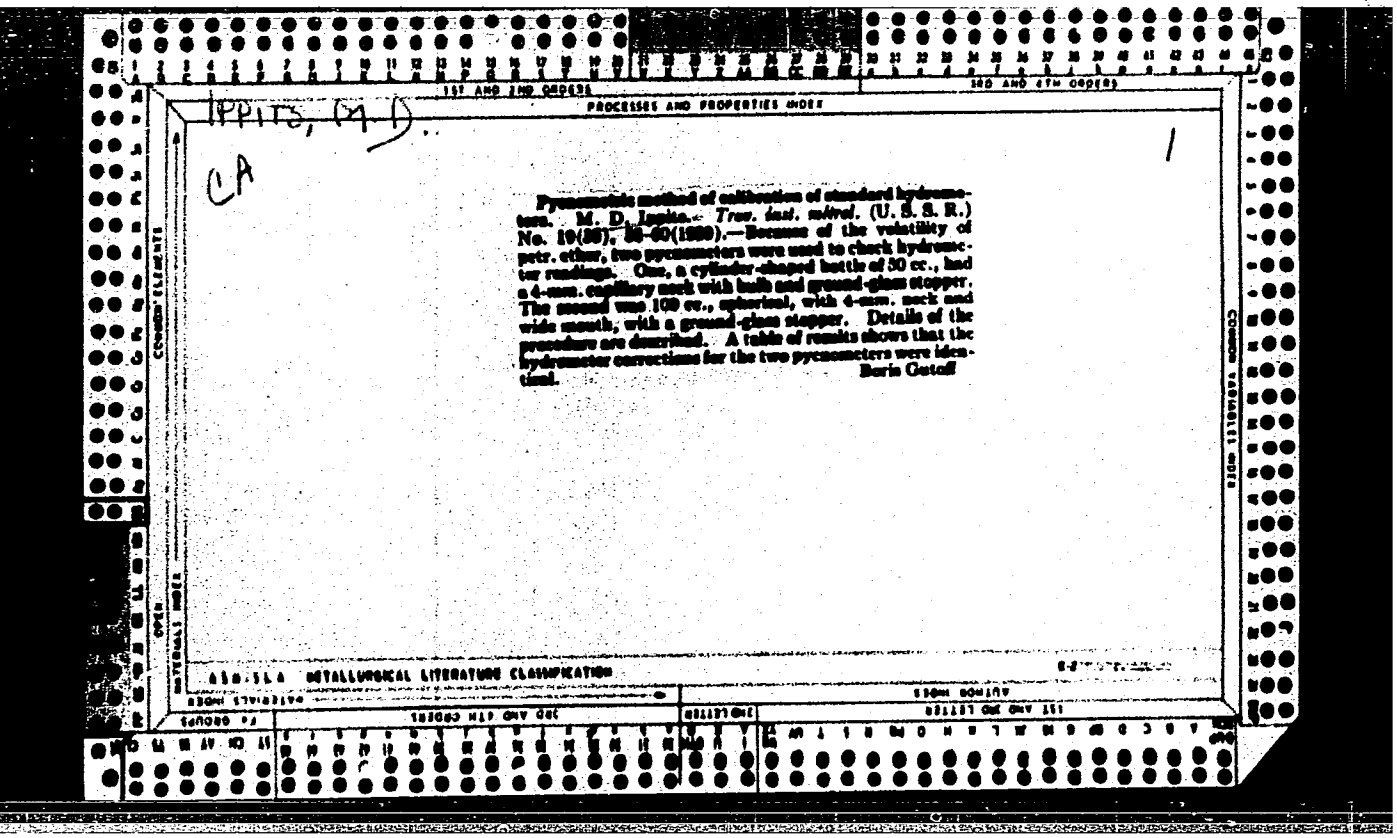
[The economy of White Russia and prospects for its development] Ekonomika Belorusskoi SSR i perspektivy ee razvitiia. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1960. 235 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(White Russia--Economic policy)

MALININ, Sergey Nikolayevich; IPPA, Maksim Moiseyevich; RAZUMENKO, Aleksey Venediktovich; MOTUZ, K., red.

[Economy of White Russia at the present-day stage] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Belorussii na sovremennom etape. Minsk, Belarus', 1964. 156 p. (MIRA 17:12)

LEVENTHI, D.V.; [illegible], Yu.A.

Calculation of the thermal stresses of concrete masonary of the dam of the Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Trudy Lengidroproekta no.1:45-68 '64. (MIRA 18:10)



IPPITS, (4-1)

CA

1

Pycnometric method of calibration of standard hydrometers. M. D. Ippiia.— *Trav. Inst. métrol.* (U. S. S. R.) No. 19(58), 58-60(1939).—Because of the volatility of petr. ether, two pycnometers were used to check hydrometer readings. One, a cylinder-shaped bottle of 50 cc., had a 4-mm. capillary neck with built and ground-glass stopper. The second was 100 cc., spherical, with 4-mm. neck and wide mouth, with a ground-glass stopper. Details of the procedure are described. A table of results shows that the hydrometer corrections for the two pycnometers were identical.

Boris Gutoff

IPPITS, M.D.

Total emersion areometer. Trudy VNIIM no.5:52-59 '47.
(MIRA 12:1)
(Hydrometer)

IPPITS, M. D. and I. K. TURUBINER.

Tekhnika izmereniia plotnosti. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1949. 127 p. illus.

At head of title: Komitet po delam mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Technique of density measuring.

DLC: QC111T9

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

IPPITS, M. D.

Dissertation: "Determination of Mercury Density." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Metrology, Leningrad, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Fizika, Moscow, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

IPPITS, M.D.

IPPITS, M.D.

Sources of errors in matal alcoholometers. Trudy VNIIM no.22:74-97 '54. (MIRA 10:12)
(Alcoholometer)

RUDO, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; IPPITS, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOKOSH, G.D., kand. fiziko-matem. nauk.

[Instruction 58-54 for checking hydrostatic steelyard-type balances] Instruktsiia 58-54 po poverke gidrostaticheskikh vesov bezmennogo tipa. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1956. 15 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Balance--Testing)

ROMANOVA, M.F.; IPPITS, M.D.; KAYAK, L.K.; RUDO, N.M.; TOVCHIGRECHKO, S.S.

Present condition and prospects for development of standardization in the field of length, mass, and time measurements. Trudy VNIIM no.33:14-38 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Rukovoditel' otdela osnovnykh yedinits Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (for Romanova)

(Mensuration)

IPPITS, M.D.

"Measuring the density of liquids and solids" by S. S. Kivilis. Reviewed by M.D. Ippits. Izm.tekh. no.5:62-63 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Liquids--Density--Measurement)
(Solids--Density--Measurement)
(Kivilis, S. S.)

IPPITS, M.D.; TYUTIKOVA, M.I.

Testing areometers in a single liquid. Izm.tekh. no.12:17-21 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Hydrometer--Testing)

IPPITS, M.D.

Mercury density. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.50:176-180 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. Mendeleyeva.
(Mercury--Density)

IPPITS, M.D.; TYUTIKOVA, M.I.

Using the ADV-200 balance for determining liquid density. Izm. tekh. no.8:27-30 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Densitometers)

S/589/62/000/062/007/011
E194/E136

AUTHOR: Ippits, M.D.

TITLE: Capillarity phenomena in hydrometer measurements and the selection of calibrating liquid

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no. 62(122). Moscow, 1962. Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniy vyazkosti, plotnosti i massy. 52-58.

TEXT: A correction is made for capillarity effects when hydrometers are calibrated in liquids other than those with which they will be used. The correction should allow for differences in the degree of hydrometer immersion in liquids having different surface tensions. However, discrepancies still arise in liquids of high surface tension such as water and aqueous solutions. Therefore the calibrating fluids were chosen so as to have capillarity properties similar to those of widely used fluids. For example, for the density range 1.0-1.84 g/cc it is now customary to use aqueous solutions of sulphuric acid instead of the solutions of alcohol in sulphuric acid which were previously used. It was found, however,

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that in water/acid solutions the reading of a reference hydrometer could be affected by factors other than density or temperature, and the present work was undertaken to overcome this difficulty. Surface tension of the test fluid may be greatly affected by small amounts of soluble contaminants, which may thus introduce appreciable errors into hydrometer calibrations. When this occurs there is a considerable difference between the calculated and experimental correction for capillarity. Moreover, the surface tension may vary in the course of a test. Under normal test conditions the amount of soluble contaminant introduced during the test is small, the effect of insoluble contaminants forming surface films being more important. This difficulty can be overcome when a number of hydrometers is tested by removing one hydrometer after the immersion of another one into the liquid. The removed hydrometer takes with it a part of the insoluble surface film. Thus the variations in surface tension and the difference between the theoretical and experimental capillarity corrections can be reduced. Although the method of maintaining the surface tension constant by removing some of the surface film from the liquid is

acceptable for checking hydrometers it is not satisfactory for accurate calibration where accurate temperature control is necessary which is liable to be affected by amounts of liquid added or removed. Accordingly, accurate calibration should not be undertaken in liquids of high surface tension such as aqueous solutions of sulphuric acid, the surface tension of which is liable to change. Moreover, at densities near those of water these solutions have poor wetting properties. In such cases it is better to use liquids of low surface tension, since, in particular, they have much less effect on the sensitivity of balances in making hydrostatic weighings. However, for the mass checking of production hydrometers, where it is difficult to allow for capillarity effects, it is more convenient to retain the currently used solutions.
There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED: January 17, 1961

S/589/62/000/062/008/011
E194/E136

AUTHOR: Ippits, M.D.

TITLE: The influence of temperature in the certification of hydrometers by the weighing method

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no.62(122). Moscow, 1962. Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniy vyazkosti, plotnosti i massy. 59-61.

TEXT: In the certification of hydrometers the reading is compared with the density of the liquid determined by weighing in it a glass float of known mass and volume. The determination should be made at the standard temperature for the hydrometer, which is usually 20 °C, but this is sometimes very inconvenient particularly in hot climates. The problem is greatly simplified if both hydrometer and float are made of the same glass, i.e. having the same coefficient of expansion. In this case the following formula can be used to determine the required correction to the hydrometer reading:

Card 1/2

The influence of temperature in the ... S/589/62/000/062/008/011
E194/E136

$$a_{t_H} = \rho'_{t_H} - \Lambda_{t_H} \qquad (8)$$

where: ρ'_{t_H} - the density of the liquid being tested, at the standard temperature; Λ_{t_H} is the hydrometer reading. Thus, the correction at the standard reference temperature can be obtained from tests at any other temperature provided that this is steady and that both the float and hydrometer are made of glass with the same coefficient of expansion.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1961.

Card 2/2

IPPITS, M.D. [deceased]; TYUTIKOVA, M.I.

Glass alcoholmeter with weights. Izm. tekh. no.5:52-53 My '64
(MIRA 17:7)

SPIIN, I. and IPPOLITOVA, E. A.

"Research on Titanium Phosphate," Agitator's Notebook No. 3, 1951, and Journal of Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 6, No. 1.

L 44283-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4
SUBJECT: FS/JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5008007 S/0186/65/007/001/0078/0083

AUTHOR: Kuz'micheva, Ye. U.; Dunayeva, K. M.; Kovba, L. M.; Ippolitiva, Ye. A.

TITLE: Reaction of various uranium oxides with sulfuric acid

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 78-83

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, oxide, sulfuric acid, heat treatment, crystal lattice structure

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to investigate changes in composition and [illegible] produced by sulfuric acid treatment of uranium oxides obtained under [illegible]. The analyses of the obtained [illegible] were carried out by [illegible] in air [illegible] X-ray powder diffraction [illegible] passes [illegible] oxides with a uranium dioxide structure. [illegible]

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L 44283-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008007

produces an oxide with the composition $UO_{2.337}$ which has a tetragonal face-centered unit cell. Treatment of U_3O_8 with sulfuric acid produces first a U_3O_{8-x} phase and then a hexagonal $UO_{2.5\pm x}$ phase. Cubic oxides which contain more oxygen than is represented by the formula $UO_{2.00}$ change their composition during acid treatment to approach $UO_{2.00}$. Tetragonal oxides are practically insoluble in sulfuric acid. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Oct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, SS

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

BASTOV, Viktor Fedorovich; IVANOV, Rodion Prokof'yevich; IPPOLITOV, Anatoliy Georgiyevich; MAREM'YANICHEV, S.N.; MOSOLOV, K.V.; IONOV, V.N., red.

[Teaching of the fundamentals of production mechanization and automation] Prepodavanie osnov mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii proizvodstva. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 157 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SOBOLEV, B.P.; ILFOLITOV, Ye.G.; ZHIGARNOVSKIY, S.M.; GARASHINA, L.S.

Phase composition of the systems $CaF_2 - YF_3$, $SrF_2 - YF_3$, and $BaF_2 - YF_3$. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.3:362-368 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

GINTSBURG, B.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk; MINAYEV, N.I.; IPPOLITOV, Ye.S.; SHAKHNAZARYAN, V.M.

Improving starting characteristics of a diesel engine. Avt. prom. 31 no.3:12-14 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KOZ'MICHEVA, Ye.V.; DUNAYEVA, K.M.; KOVBA, L.M.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Reaction of uranium oxides of various compositions with sulfuric acid. Radiokhimiia 7 no.1:78-83 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

NEMKOVA, Ol'ga Georgiyevna; BUROVA, Yekaterina Ivanovna; VOROB'YEVA, Ol'ga Ivanovna; IPPOLITOVA, Yekaterina Aleksandrovna; LAPITSKIY, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich; KOROBTSOVA, N.A., red.; SPITSYNA, V.I., akademik, red.

[Laboratory work in inorganic chemistry] Praktikum po neorganicheskoi khimii. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1965. 317 p. (MIRA 18:8)

KUZ'MICHEVA, Ye.U.; ROZANOVA, O.N.; KOVBA, L.M.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Study of U_2O_5. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20 no.2:39-43 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

VIDAVSKIY, L.M.; BYAKHOVA, N.I.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Enthalpy of the reaction of γ-UO_3 with hydrofluoric acid and the enthalpy of γ-UO_3 formation. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.7:1746-1747 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

RACHEV, V.V.; KOVBA, L.M.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Study of the UO_2 - UO_3 system. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.6:1371-1373 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom V.I. Spitsynym.

IPPOLITOV, A. (Leningrad); SEDYKH, Yu. (Leningrad)

Industrial Hygiene Day. Prof.-tekh. obr. 21 no.7:11 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

MOSOLOV, K.V.; BASTOV, V.F.; IVANOV, R.P.; IPPOLITOV, A.G.; MAREM'YANICHEV, S.N.; DUMCHENKO, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ZAZERSKIY, Ye.I., inzh., retsenzent; BARSKIY, M.E., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Fundamentals of the mechanization and automation of production processes] Osnovy mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii proizvodstva. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 198 p. (MIRA 18:1)

IPPOLITOV, A. N.

"The Problem of a Procedure for Testing Pressure Receivers on Radiosondes," pp 82-85. (Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

IPPOLITOV, A. S.

IPPOLITOV, A. S.: "Investigation of certain laws of heat exchange in chamber furnaces". Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Technical Science.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 50 10 December 1955. Moscow.

S/170/61/004/010/001/019
B109/B125

AUTHOR: Ippolitov, A. S.

TITLE: Velocity of a flame front in a turbulent air-dust torch

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 10, 1961, 3 - 8

TEXT: The author presents calculated results and compares them with experimental data. Simplifying assumptions make it possible to apply a theory for heterogeneous mixtures, established by Zel'dovich and Frank-Kamenetskiy. Such assumptions are small region of burning, steep temperature gradient, great heat transfer coefficient, and neglection of the heat transfer in the boundary layer between the range of burning and the flame front. According to A. V. Bondarenko (Khitrin, L. N., Fizika goreniya i vzryva. Izd. MGU, 1957), the following formula is obtained for the velocity of the flame front in air-dust mixtures:

$$u^2 = \frac{\lambda_a}{\rho^2 c_p^2 (T_2 - T_1)} w(T_b) \quad (2).$$

$w(T_b)$ denotes the chemical reaction rate, ρ - the density, λ - the thermal diffusivity, and c_p - the specific

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Velocity of a flame front in a ...

heat. Formula (2) may also be applied to laminar and turbulent torches considering the fact that in the region of increasing turbulence the coefficient ε of turbulence propagation depends on Re: $\varepsilon/wl = f(Re)$, where $\varepsilon = k/\rho c_p$. k is the coefficient of heat transfer due to turbulence, l is the length. Formula (2) goes over into $u_T = \frac{\lg(\varepsilon/wl)}{\rho c_p (T_2 - T_1)} w(T_b)$ (3)

for a turbulent torch. u = w in the steady case. A method of Professor M. W. Thring was employed in proving this formula by experiments. The prepared mixture is burnt in a cone of small aperture. This provides a sufficiently accurate one-dimensional character of the flame. Changes in the combustion parameters show up as a shift of the flame front along the cone axis. Fig. 3 shows the velocity of the flame front (m/sec) as a function of dust concentration (m^3/kg) in the range of fuel saturation when the air and fuel supply - (1) and (2), respectively - are varied. Two sorts of coal dust (A and B) of different content of volatile substances and ashes and of different particle size were burnt; fuel C is fine anthracite dust. Fig. 4 shows the velocity u_T (m/sec) as a function of Re for fuel A (fine) $T_o = 0$ (curve 1), for fuel B (less fine) at $T_o \cong 200^\circ C$

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(curve 2), and for fuel C at T_o = 0 (curve 3). Curve 4 in the same figure illustrates the degree of mixing in terms of the relative NO_2 concentration. NO_2 is fed in together with the air stream at the cone vertex. Its concentration is determined by infrared analysis through a window near the location of the greatest temperature gradient. [Abstracter's note: T_o, C_2, and C_1 are not explained.] The chemical reaction rate can be determined by the formula

$$w(T_b) = \frac{tg\alpha \rho c_p (T_2 - T_1)}{Aql}$$

from the slope of the curves in Fig. 4. A is the coefficient in the formula $\varepsilon/wl = ARe$, α is the inclination of the rectilinear section. Fig. 5 shows u_T (m/sec) as depending on oxygen concentration at T_o = const for fuel A (curve 1) and fuel B (curve 2). The upper section of curve 2 holds good for Re = $7.55 \cdot 10^3$ and C = 4.37 m^3/kg, the lower section for Re = $4.16 \cdot 10^2$ and C = 1.1. The results show that the velocities to be expected according to theory are in good qualitative agreement with the

Card 3/6

Velocity of a flame front in a ...

measurements. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: The efficient use of fuel. Ministry of Power, London, 1958. Burgoyne J. H., Long V. D. Residential conference on science in the use of coal, Institute of Fuel, London, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut, g. Moskva (Power Engineering Institute, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1961

Card 4/6

KOVALEV, A.P.; IPPOLITOV, A.S.; CHZHUAN FYN-CHEN

Ignition and flame configuration in a furnace with intersecting jets. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.5:42-49 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Energeticheskiy institut, Moskva.
(Furnaces, Heating) (Flame)

EPA EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m) ... AFWL

... NR: AP4047821 S/0170/64/000/010/0028/0036

AUTHOR: Kovalev, A. P.; Ippolitov, A. S.; Torgonenko, Yu. M.; ... D.; Chelnokov, N. I.; Shneyder, ...

...ame propagation in laminar and ...

...enerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, ...

TOPIC TAGS: flame propagation, laminar flow, turbulent flow, combustion

ABSTRACT: The proposed theory of flame propagation in turbulent flows of mixed gases is based on the assumption that under certain conditions the known differential equation of thermal conductivity is applicable to both laminar and turbulent flows. According to this ... flame propagation in a turbulent flow may be calculated by ... account of the dependence between the time average parameters ... temperature, concentration, ... density, ... reaction rate) and the turbulent exchange characteristics, ... where E_T is the turbulent exchange coefficient, ... is the gas

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047821

... and d is the nozzle diameter). On the basis of the concepts of molecular and turbulent thermal conductivities, the initial differential equations for laminar and turbulent flame propagation were ... into new equations which were ... by using an analog ... a graphical solution ... the advantage that ... with- ... experiment ... experiments with ... a methane-air mixture ... in a one-dimensional ... agreement with ... figures and 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskii institut, Moscow (Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul64 ATD PRESS: ... ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, FP NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

IPPOLITOV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Calculation of heat exchange in furnace systems. Teploenergetika 11 no.9:54-57 S '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

IPPOLITOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOSEL'SKIY, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; BYSTRITSKIY, G.F., inzh.

Study of the burning of solid fuels in intersecting streams. Teploenergetika 12 no.10:38-41 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

L 06180-67 EWT(m) WW/JW/WE

ACC NR: AP6030336 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/002/0250/0257

AUTHOR: Dvoynishnikov, V. A.; Ippolitov, A. S. 83

ORG: Power Engineering Institute, Moscow (Energeticheskiy institut) B

TITLE: Flame configuration in concurrent flows

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 250-257

TOPIC TAGS: combustion, air breathing propulsion, afterburner, thrust augmentation, ~~air-breathing engine~~, flame structure, gas jet, computer calculation, incompressible fluid, boundary layer

ABSTRACT: A method was developed for calculating the flame configuration and the temperature field in a flame generated by a homogenous, combustible gas jet of finite width discharging into a cocurrent infinite stream of combustion products. The problem was solved with a computer for an incompressible fluid using L. A. Vulis' hypothesis (Issledovaniye fizicheskikh osnov rabochego protsessa topok i pechey. Izd. AN KazSSR, 1957) that the product ρu^2 (ρ = density, u = velocity) is equal for compressible and incompressible fluids. The method was applied to determine the flame configuration of a 60 mm wide methane-air jet with an air excess coefficient of 1.87, an initial temperature of 473K, and a velocity of 46.5 m/sec discharging into a cocurrent flow of combustion products with a velocity of 22 m/sec and a temperature of 1673K. The latter temperature corresponds to the theoretical combustion temperature of the methane-air mixture. A graph of the temperature, velocity, and heat release across the boundary layer showed that com-

Card 1/2 UDC: 536.46

L 06180-67

ACC NR: AP6030336

bustion takes place in a narrow zone 10—15 mm wide. The maximum heat release does not occur at the maximum temperature but at about 1473K. Axial temperature and velocity profiles showed that the increases in temperature and velocity in the axial direction are less steep than in radial direction. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 formulas. [W.A. 76] [PV]

SUB CODE: 21,20/ SUBM DATE: 01Mar66/ ORIG REF: 007/

Card 2/2

IPPOLITOV, D.V.

penetration of [illegible] lower catalase activity in the plants of the white pots, and a lower NO_3^- content in the soil of the white pots.

I. S. Tolle

IPPOLITOV, D. V.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. H

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23, 1958, No. 104596

AUTHOR : Kolyasev, F. A., Ippolitov, D. V.
INST. : Leningrad Agricultural Institute
TITLE : The Influence of Sowing Methods on the Conditions of the Development and the Yield of Grain Crops.

ORIG. PUB. : Agrobiologiya, 1957, No. 2, 36-44

ABSTRACT : In 1949-1951, sowings of spring wheat Diament and Golden Rain oats were carried out on the experimental field of Leningrad Agricultural Institute using different methods: drill, crosswise, strip, strip-crosswise, sowing in three directions (crosswise-diagonal) and sowing in large hills. The relative and absolute humidity of the air during daylight hours was higher on plots with a more uniform spacing of plants on the area (sowing in three directions). The difference in the absolute humidity of the atmosphere comprised 1-1.5 millimeters. On sowings in hills, the maximum temperature of the air was 1.5-3° higher

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1958, No.104596

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : than on sowings in three directions. Differences in ground surface temperature reached 2.5-3.5°, and at the depth of 10 centimeters - 1.5°. During the night hours the above-mentioned differences between the variants leveled out. The soil moisture content under the drill sowing was, as a rule, lower than under the sowing in three directions, and higher than under the sowing in large hills. The most favorable conditions are created by sowing in three directions and crosswise. On the plots of these variants, a higher germination of the seeds in the field was noted, and a lesser decline in the plants in the process of vegetation,

Card: 2/3

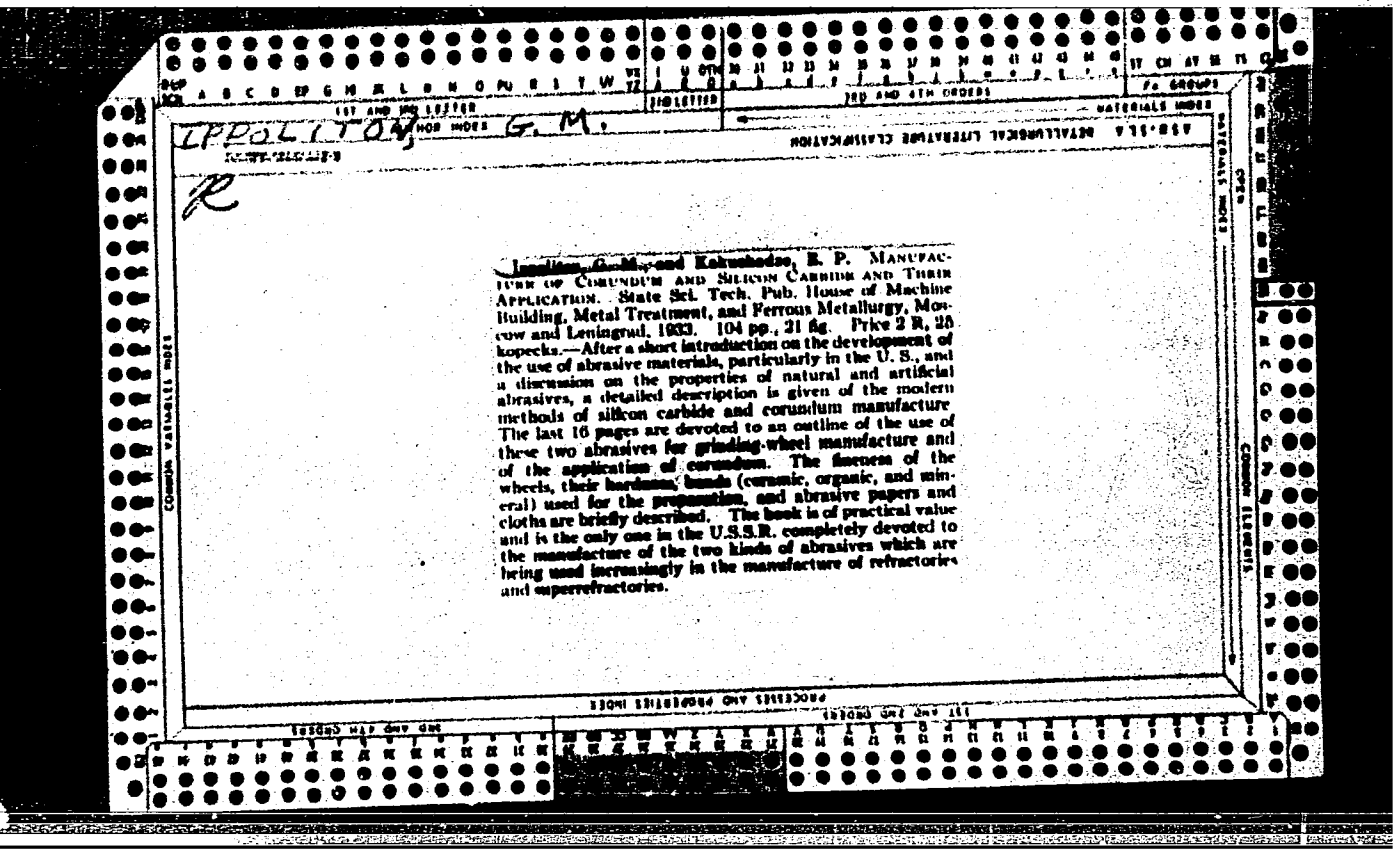
IPPOLITOV, F., inzhener.

Truck body for hauling building mortars. Avt.transp.32 no.10: 26 0'54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Dump trucks)

IPPOLITOV, F., inzh.

Universal semitrailer truck for board transportation. Avt. transp. 36 no.11:47-48 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Mosstroytrans.
(Motortrucks)



IPPOLITOV, G. M.

R

Ippolitov, G. M., and Kakushadze, R. P. Manufacture of Corundum and Silicon Carbide and Their Application. State Sci. Tech. Pub. House of Machine Building, Metal Treatment, and Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow and Leningrad, 1933. 104 pp., 21 fig. Price 2 R, 25 kopecks.—After a short introduction on the development of the use of abrasive materials, particularly in the U. S., and a discussion on the properties of natural and artificial abrasives, a detailed description is given of the modern methods of silicon carbide and corundum manufacture. The last 16 pages are devoted to an outline of the use of these two abrasives for grinding-wheel manufacture and of the application of corundum. The fineness of the wheels, their hardness, bonds (ceramic, organic, and mineral) used for the preparation, and abrasive papers and cloths are briefly described. The book is of practical value and is the only one in the U.S.S.R. completely devoted to the manufacture of the two kinds of abrasives which are being used increasingly in the manufacture of refractories and superrefractories.

IPPOLITOV, G. M.

USSR

"Basic Problems of the Abrasive Industry in 1939"
Stenki i Instrument, 10, NO. 3, 1939. Engineer

Report U-1505, 4 Oct 1951.

1. IPPOLITOV, G. M.; Tubanov, P.P.

2. USSR (600)

7. Abrasives Industry in 1951-1952, Machine Tools and Instruments, Dec 1952

9. Compilation of Information on the USSR Machine and Machine Tools Industry Contained in Soviet Publications. ATIC. Restricted.

1. IPPOLITOV, G. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Grinding and Polishing

7. "Modernization of cylindrical grinders for high-speed grinding" (Experimental Scientific Research Institute for Metal-cutting Machines). Reviewed by G. M. Ippolitov. Stan. i instr 23 no. 9, 1952

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,** January **1953. Unclassified.**

1. IPPOLITOV, G. M. and TUBANOV, P. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Abrasives

7. Abrasive industry in 1951-1952. Stan.i instr. 23 no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

Ippolitov, G. M.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Machine shop practices

Card 1/1 ; Pub. 103 - 24/29

Authors ; Andrianov, V. P.; Vyalukhin, P. N.; and Ippolitov, G. M.

Title ; Consultation. Elutriation of micro-powders

Periodical ; Stan. i instr. 9, page 38, Sep 1954

Abstract ; Question and answers on how to organize the elutriation of micro-powders under workshop conditions are presented. Table; drawing.

Institution ; ...

Submitted ; ...

IPPOLITOV, G. (Reviewer)

"New developments in constructing grinding wheels." V.V.Saparov. Reviewed by G.Ippolitov. Stan.i instr. 25 no.1:39 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:2)

(Grinding wheels) (Saparov, V.V.)

Ippolitov, G.M.

VYALUKHIN, P.N.; IPPOLITOV, G.M.

Consultation. Stan. i instr. 25 no.9:38 S '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Grinding and polishing)

IPPOLITOV, G.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener.

New abrasive tool for grinding, polishing and lapping. Standartizatsiia no.6:48-52 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Glavabrasiv Ministerstva stankostroitel'noy i instrumental'noy promyshlennosti.
(Grinding and polishing) (Abrasives)

KUDASOV, Grigoriy Filippovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHISTYAKOV, A.P., inzhener, retsenzent; IPPOLITOV, G.M., inzhener, redaktor; KAPLANSKIY, Ye.F., redaktor izdatel'stva; SOKOLOVA, K.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Mechanical machining of abrasive tools] Mekhanicheskaia obrabotka abrazivnykh instrumentov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 161 p. (MIRA 9:8)
(Abrasives) (Grinding wheels)

25(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3023

Ippolitov, Georgiy Mikhaylovich

Abrazivnyye instrumenty i ikh ekspluatatsiya (Abrasive Tools and Their Use) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 254 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: A. Ya. Malkin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: S. M. Kedrov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: N. A. Ivanova; Tech. Ed.: V. D. Elkind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metalworking and Instrument Making (Mashgiz): R. D. Beyzel'man, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel. It may also be useful to students of tekhnikums and schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: This book deals with the fundamentals and technology of grinding, Sharpening, finishing, and polishing operations employing abrasive tools are also included. Properties of abrasives and grinding wheels and instructions for their selection

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and use are discussed. The properties of grit and the structure and balancing of grinding wheels are also treated. High-speed grinding operations and such finishing processes as honing, superfinishing, lapping, polishing, liquid honing, belt grinding, and others are described. The book also deals with problems of heat generation, cracks, and other disorders, together with instructions for combating them. Data are presented on the efficient use of abrasive tools in plants, and methods of increasing the hardness and service life of grinding wheels are indicated. Emphasis is given to problems of surface roughness and the properties of surface layers of polished parts. No personalities are mentioned. There are 27 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

KHRUL'KOV, Vladimir Andreyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; IPPOLITOV, G.M., inzh., retsenzent; LATYNIN, Ye.V., inzh., red.

[Grinding of heat-resistant alloys] Shlifovanie zharoprochnykh splavov. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 190 p. (MIRA 17:8)

L 15543-66 EWT(l)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6002087 SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/65/000/006/0093/0097

AUTHOR: Ippolitov, I. I.

ORG: Siberian Physicotechnical Institute im. V. D. Kuznetsov (Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Saturation in the absorption of infrared radiation by gas molecules

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 6, 1965, 93-97

TOPIC TAGS: ir absorption, absorption coefficient, gas absorption

ABSTRACT: A semiclassical method is proposed for the calculation of the absorption coefficient and the distribution of the intensities in the spectrum produced when high-intensity radiation is absorbed in an isotropic gas medium, for the case of a nonmonochromatic field. It is assumed that at the initial instant there is no external field and the molecule system is in thermal equilibrium. The spectral absorption coefficient and the intensity distribution is determined after application of the field. A nonstationary perturbation theory is used to

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ACC NR: AP6002087

derive a system of equations for the change in the population level in terms of density matrix elements and the field components. This in turn leads to equations for the spectral field components as functions of the population difference, and then for the spectral intensities. Author thanks V. Ye. Zuyev for continuous interest and V. S. Smirnov for useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 35 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18May64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

IPPOLITOV, I.K.; ZOTOV, N.D.; SEMENOV, G.A.

Specialisation of loom filling. Tekst.prom. 19 no.8:72-73 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Gorodkovskoy fabriki (for Ippolitov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy tkatskim proizvodstvom Gorodkovskoy fabriki (for Zotov). 3. Starshiy master Gorodkovskoy fabriki (for Semenov).

(Looms)

LAYKO, M.V.; IPPOLITOV, K.A.

Lumbering machine assembly on a ZIS-151 automobile chassis. Les.prom. 14 no.6:9-14 Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Lumbering--Machinery)

IPPOLITOV, K.

Improve organization and increase labor productivity in logging camps.
Sots.trud no.8:63-72 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Lumbering)

BOROSHNEV, P.A., red.; IPPOLITOV, K.A., red.; MAKAROVA, L.V., red. izd-va; KORNYUSHINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Manual of classification and qualifications for operations and occupations in logging, log-rafting, and tree tapping] Tarifno-kvalifikatsionnyi spravochnik rabot i professii rabochikh na lesozagotovkakh, lesosplave i podsochke lesa. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 145 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Lumbering) (Tree tapping)

BOROSHNEV, P.; IPPOLITOV, K.

New wage schedule in the lumber industry. Sots.trud. 5 no.2: 56-64 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Lumbering) (Wages)

BOROSHNEV, Petr Alekseyevich; IPPOLITOV, Konstantin Andreyevich;
NEVOLIN, N.P., red.; PROTANSKAYA, I.V., red. izd-va

[Manual on wages for workers in the lumbering industry] Spravochnik po zarabotnoi plate dlia rabotnikov lesnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 193 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Wages--Lumbering)

IPPOLITOV, K.

Improve the working of the new wage systems in lumbering. Sots. trud 6 no.8:52-59 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Lumbering) (Wage payment systems)

IPPOLITOV, K.

New development in issuing bonuses to lumbering industry workers.
Sots. trud 8 no.7:120-126 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ALEKSEYEV, N.A.; BUZ'KO, M.P.; IPPOLITOV, K.M.; PALKIN, R.I.; SIMONOVICH, Ye.Ya.; TARASOVA, V.S.; TITKOVA, M.G.; ALEKSEYEV, N.A., otv. za vypusk; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Provisional norms for the use of materials and spare parts in repairing road machinery and tractors] Vremennye normy raskhoda materialov i zapasnykh chastei dlia remonta dorozhno-stroitel'nykh mashin i traktorov. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1960. 380 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog. TSentral'naya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya.
(Road machinery--Maintenance and repair)
(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

ACC NR: AP7003017 SOURCE CODE: UR/0025/66/000/007/0032/0032

AUTHOR: Ippolitov, L.

ORG: none

TITLE: "Akademik Kurchatov"--Flagship of the Soviet scientific fleet

SOURCE: Nauka i zhizn', no. 7, 1966, 32 and insert

TOPIC TAGS: oceanographic ship, oceanographic research facility, oceanographic equipment, research ship, research ship instrumentation

ABSTRACT: Information has recently been published which supplements the announcement of delivery and the description of the research ship *Akademik Kurchatov* published in ATD Press, v. 5, no. 20, 29 July 1966. The most recent article contains the views in Fig. 1 and states that the *Kurchatov* has 26 laboratories capable of onboard processing of materials and data collected. The ship is also equipped with "active" roll dampers and 17 oceanographic winches, several of which have synchronous operation permitting observations to be carried out simultaneously by various groups of scientists./

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